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MARKET REVIEW

Deliveries of sugar for U. S. consumption in 1962 through March 17 were about 45,000 tons less than for the same period last year. This just about compensated for the 44,000 tons of constructive marketings last year for physical delivery in the first two months of 1962; a year earlier there were practically no constructive deliveries. By contrast, sugar available for delivery in the balance of the first half of 1962 exceeds the quantity actually marketed in the corresponding period last year by 75,000 tons. The comparison is shown in the table below for each of the four types of primary distributors.

Group	Jan. 1-Mar. 17: 1961	Jan. 1-Mar. 17: 1962	Jan. 1-Mar. 17: Year to year change	Mar. 18-June 30: 1961	Mar. 18-June 30: Potential availability 1962	Mar. 18-June 30: Year to year change
	1,000 short tons, raw value					
Refiners	1,169	1,196	+27	1,959	2,139	+180
Beet processors	425	363	-60	751	670	- 81
Importers	59	48	-11	111	87	- 24
Mainland cane, d.c.	14	13	- 1	10	10	-
	1,665	1,620	-45	2,831	2,906	+ 75

The availability for the first half of 1962 as shown total about 225,000 tons less than the 4,750,000 short tons, raw value, determined as the requirements for the period, but includes 174,000 tons of non-quota purchase sugar not allocated as of March 27. The 225,000 tons reduction allows primarily for the prospect that some domestic cane areas, notably Mainland Cane, will not fill their half-year quotas though able to supply twice that amount, or more, in the full year. It, also, allows for minor factors such as refining losses. The gap may be increased if the present interruption of shipping between Hawaii and the West Coast continues. The estimates also assume that quota stocks of refiners and importers at the end of the period will be about the same as on January 1, 1962. At that time, refiners' quota stocks were about 90,000 tons larger than on June 30 last year. Reduction of refiners' stocks to the June 30, 1961 level would support March 18-June 30 deliveries larger by about 6 percent in total and 14 percent for refiners, alone, than in the comparable period of 1961. Such changes contrast fairly sharply with those experienced so far this year. For beet sugar, deliveries for the remainder of the first half of 1962 will more nearly approach the 1961 rate than has been the case to date. For the entire six months, total deliveries within present availabilities could exceed those for the first half of 1961 by about 2.7 percent with June 30 refiners' stocks the same as a year earlier.

Wholesale prices for refined sugar in 100 pound paper bags are scheduled to increase 0.10 cent per pound on April 1 in all territories except the Pacific Coast states. Until these increases become effective the wholesale price for refined cane sugar is 9.50 cents in the Northeast, 9.10 cents in the Southeast and 9.00 cents in the Gulf. In the Chicago-West territory the quoted price for refined cane sugar is 9.00 cents and for beet sugar 8.80 cents. The direct delivered prices in the Chicago switching district are 9.40 and 9.20 cents for refined cane and beet sugar, respectively. Eastern beet sugar is quoted at 8.95 cents per pound. Both beet and cane sugar continue to be quoted at 8.80 cents per pound in the Pacific Coast and Intermountain territories except that cane sugar is quoted at 8.90 cents in Oregon and Washington.

Raw cane sugar at New York has been quoted at 6.45 cents per pound since March 20. Continuation of the same quotation to the end of the month would make the average for the month 6.43 cents and the average for the first three months of 1962, 6.42 cents or 0.10 cent higher than for the same period last year. The wholesale price of refined cane sugar at New York during January-March 1962 averaged 9.46 cents or 0.09 cent less than during the first three months of 1961.

Spot quotations for world raw cane sugar for the No. 8 contract on the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange (f.o.b. stowed Caribbean ports) advanced from 2.20 cents per pound on February 2 to 2.65 cents for most days March 6 through March 26, to 2.70 on March 27 and 2.75 on March 28. During March futures quotations for September and October exceeded the spot quotations by 0.20 to 0.42 cent per pound, the higher differential prevailing early in the final week.

The stimulation to prices was due, in part, to the current rumors regarding a short crop in Cuba. An official Cuban statement showed the 1961-62 production through February 28 to be 1,235,000 Spanish long tons as compared to 2,352,000 tons on the same date in 1961. Trade reports indicate that to March 15 Cuban production amounted to 2,015,000 metric tons this year compared with 3,386,000 metric tons last year.

F. O. Licht's third estimate of sugar production from the European 1961-62 beet crop shows 19,472,314 metric tons, a reduction of 246,686 from the previous estimate. Sizeable decreases are shown for Austria, Ireland, Hungary and the U.S.S.R., the latter from 7,225,000 to 6,800,000 tons. Sizeable increases are shown for France, Italy, Turkey and Czechoslovakia. The recent Foreign Agricultural Service estimate of stocks of sugar on hand at the beginning of the new crop (1962-63) for 44 countries which produce about 75 percent of the world's sugar was 7,970,000 short tons, a four year low and a reduction in one year of 2,037,000 tons. This tabulation does not include the U.S.S.R. where stocks are believed to have increased markedly (see Sugar Reports No. 118, page 5).

At the conclusion of its twelfth session, the International Sugar Council on March 20, 1962, announced that "The Council considered the world market situation for the year 1962 as a whole. It adopted an estimate made by its Statistical Committee of the minimum net import requirements of the free market for 1962 amounting to 11,815,000 metric tons, raw value. (This represents an increase of 530,000 metric tons over the September 1961 estimate of 11,285,000 metric tons). The Council noted that the import requirements of the United States of America from foreign sources were estimated at 4,015,000 metric tons, raw value, making a total for the requirements of the world market of 15,830,000 metric tons, raw value. Details will be published shortly. The Council also considered the supplies of sugar likely to be offered on the total world market in 1962. Having considered all the factors which are likely to prevail in 1962, and in particular the upward trend in world consumption, lower levels of production in a number of countries and fiscal and other considerations, the Council endorsed the opinion of its Statistical Committee that supplies likely to be offered on the market will be no more than would provide a reasonable balance between supply and requirements."

THE BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY IN PERSPECTIVE FOR CONSIDERING LOCAL POTENTIALS

Department mail indicates clearly that farm and business groups in many communities are interested in expanding or initiating sugar beet enterprises. The sugar program is widely credited for stabilizing sugar prices, a fact that contrasts sharply with the declining trend of prices for farm crops generally during the 1953-60 period. To some, this has suggested practically assured success for beet sugar production whereever it may be undertaken. Second thoughts then raise sobering questions. Has production been stable? Have factories established in the past usually succeeded? Have they been able to operate at capacity and for how many days each year? Once a farmer buys machinery with which to grow beets can he figure on using it consistently? Do stable sugar prices mean stable grower returns? The address, "Possibilities of a Sugar Beet Industry in Missouri," reproduced in Sugar Reports No. 118 was an effort to identify and answer these and similar questions.

Some of the related statistical information is provided in the pages that follow with a limited amount of interpretive text. Judgments regarding local potentials require consideration of more detailed information, some of which, in a locality where sugar beets have not recently been grown, can be developed only by experimentation over extended periods.

Beet sugar production and factory operations (Figures 1 and 2)

Production has fluctuated widely from year to year around a generally rising trend since 1900. For four of the last six crops it established successive all-time peaks and in the other two it nearly equalled the preceding peak.

Local interest, of course, focuses on what is happening to an individual factory and whether it may share regularly and profitably in the rising trend of beet sugar production. Until recently, fairly numerous idle factories were the rule throughout the history of the Industry. Average

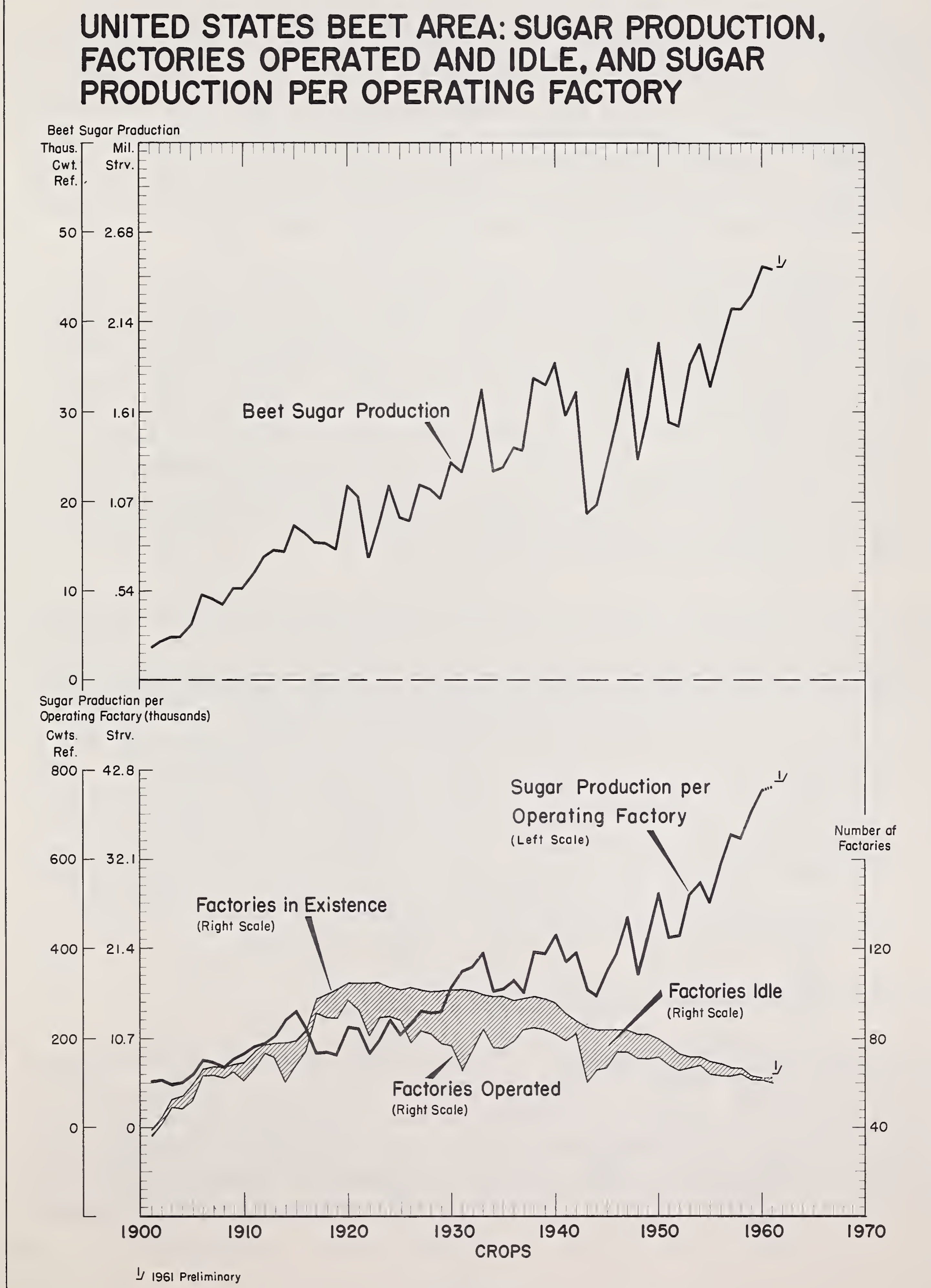

UNITED STATES BEET AREA: SUGAR PRODUCTION, FACTORIES OPERATED AND IDLE, AND SUGAR PRODUCTION PER OPERATING FACTORY
Beet Sugar Production
Thous. Cwt. Ref.
Mil. Strv.
50
2.68
40
2.14
30
1.61
20
1.07
10
.54
0
Beet Sugar Production
1/
Sugar Production per Operating Factory (thousands)
Cwts. Ref.
Strv.
800
42.8
600
32.1
400
21.4
200
10.7
0
0
Sugar Production per Operating Factory
(Left Scale)
Number of Factories
120
80
40
Factories in Existence
(Right Scale)
Factories Idle
(Right Scale)
Factories Operated
(Right Scale)
1900
1910
1920
1930
1940
1950
1960
1970
CROPS
1/ 1961 Preliminary

FIGURE 1

output for those operating has been increasing more rapidly than total production and with similarly substantial year to year variations. By 1960, the average volume per factory was more than three and a half times the 200,000 hundredweight of sugar that tended to prevail until in the 1920's. However, output of the five smallest factories continues to average about 200,000 cwts. and in 4 of the last fourteen crops the five smallest runs have averaged less than 100,000 cwts.

The output and operating costs of factories of the same daily capacity vary greatly as local weather during the harvest and post harvest season and the supply of beets limit the number of operating days. The average number in 1960 was 15 days longer than in 1950. In both of these years, new production peaks were attained. The total in 1960 was about 23 percent higher than in 1950. The number of factories decreased from 72 to 61 and the total number of factory operating days was about the same in the two years. Thus, from the point of view of the average factory, a 23 percent increase in the daily output complemented the 16 percent increase in average operating days.

Some sugar factories have modernized and expanded even when nearby plants were standing idle. Since 1958 both the number of idle factories and the number operating have been at long time lows. On the upper map in Figure 2, the number of beet sugar factories in each state in 1961 is shown. On the lower map are the numbers discontinued during each of three periods of this century: before quota legislation (1900-1933); under quota and war time programs 1934-1947; and since the Sugar Act of 1948 has been in effect. In a few cases of discontinuance of factories urbanization of land formerly devoted to sugar beets has been an important contributing factor but the need to attain a more efficient scale of operation and to respond to a variety of chronically adverse local, natural and economic factors have been more common causes.

Acreage planted to sugar beets (Figures 3 and 4)

Unlike sugar production, planted acreage shows little or no trend in the past half century. However, year to year variations are greater. In the three years 1935, 1940 and 1955 significant reductions from plantings in the preceding year were associated with governmental acreage restrictions. Much more drastic drops in acreage frequently occurred in the absence of controls. In contrast to total acreage fluctuations, plant-

NUMBER OF BEET SUGAR FACTORIES BY STATES, 1961

DISCONTINUED BEET SUGAR FACTORIES BY STATES, 1900-33, 1934-47, 1948-61

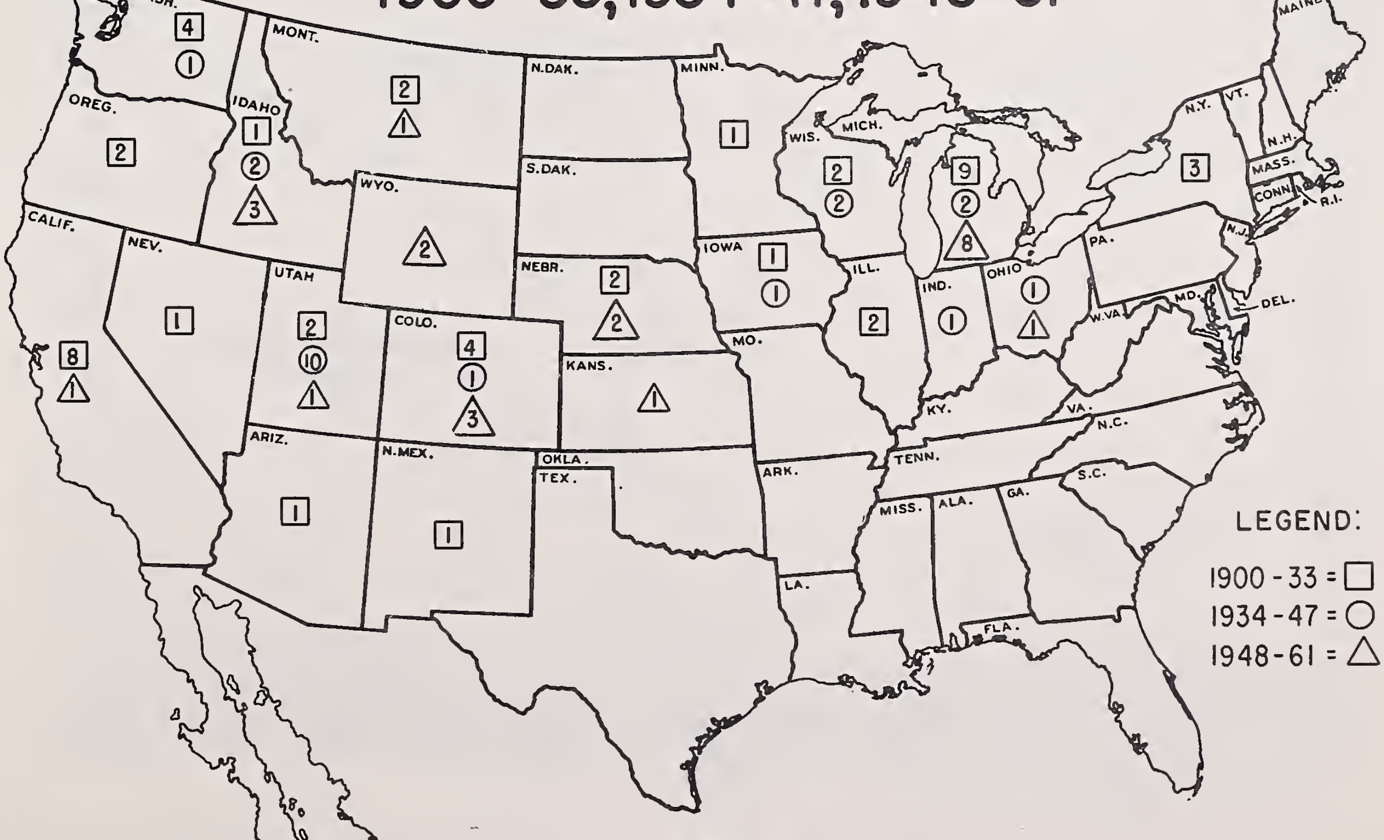
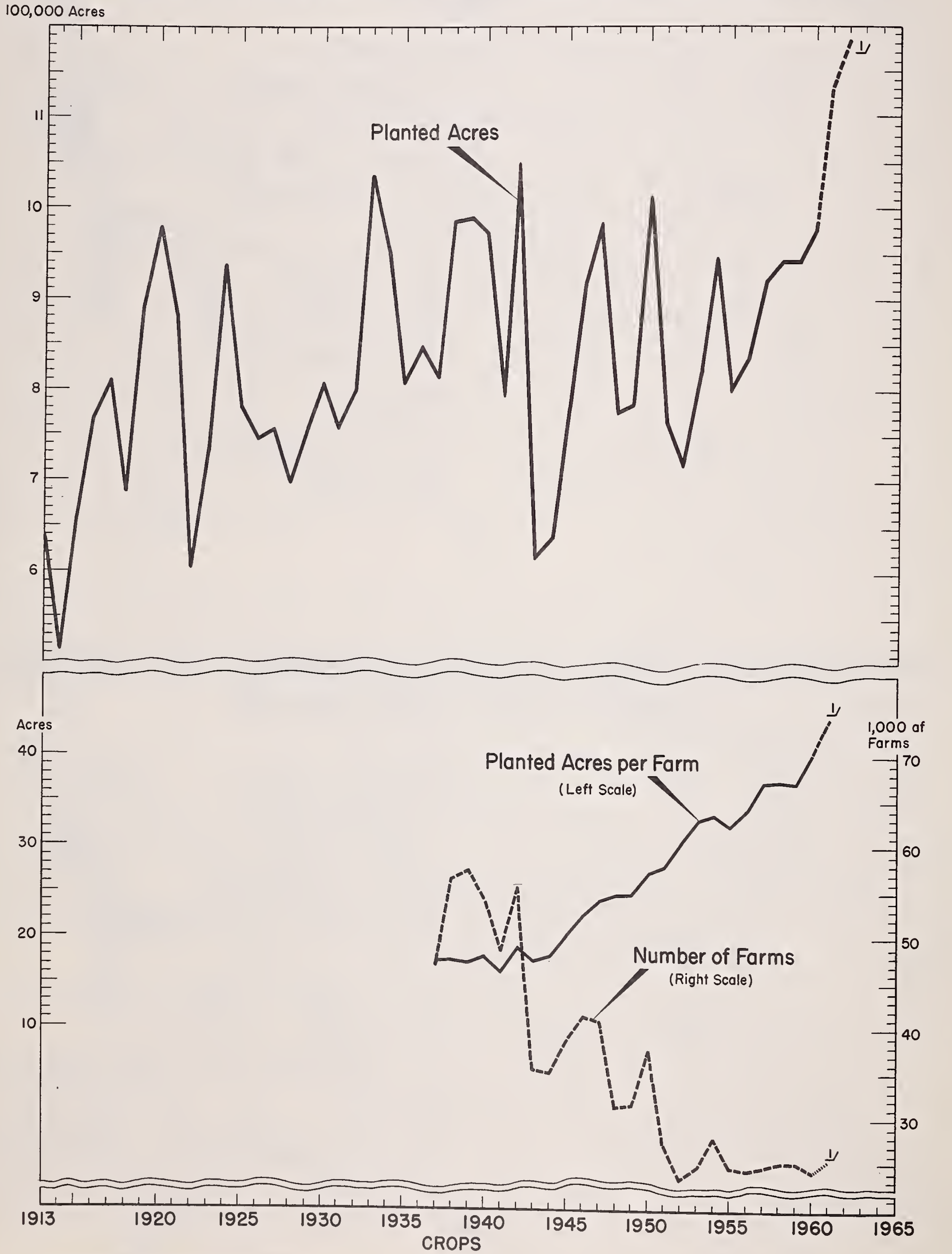


FIGURE 2

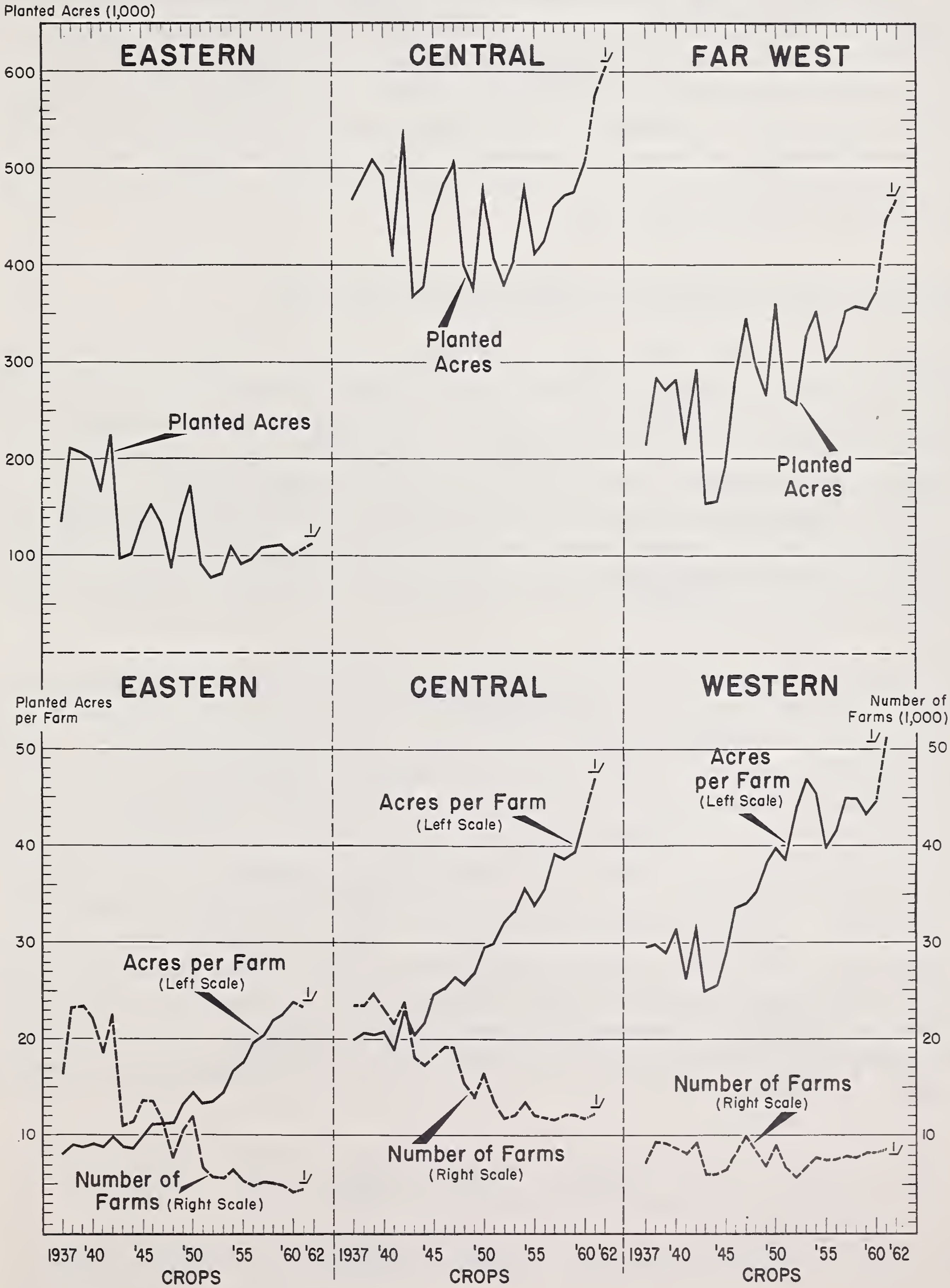
UNITED STATES BEET AREA: PLANTED ACRES, NUMBER OF FARMS AND PLANTED ACRES PER FARM



1/ 1961 Preliminary. 1962 Prospective Plantings.

FIGURE 3

UNITED STATES BEET AREA: PLANTED ACRES, NUMBER OF FARMS, AND ACRES PER FARM, REGIONALLY



1/ 1961 preliminary; 1962 prospective plantings.

FIGURE 4

ed acreage per farm has sharply and rather regularly increased through the post war period. Conversely, the number of farmers finding opportunities in beet growing has been falling. For the period before 1937, the limited data available indicate little or no trend in acres per farm or number of farms growing sugar beets. The differences among the three regions[1/] in planted acreage and numbers of farms beginning in 1937 reflect the continuing westward shift of beet sugar production and the underlying potentials for field mechanization, in increasing yields and longer factory campaigns.

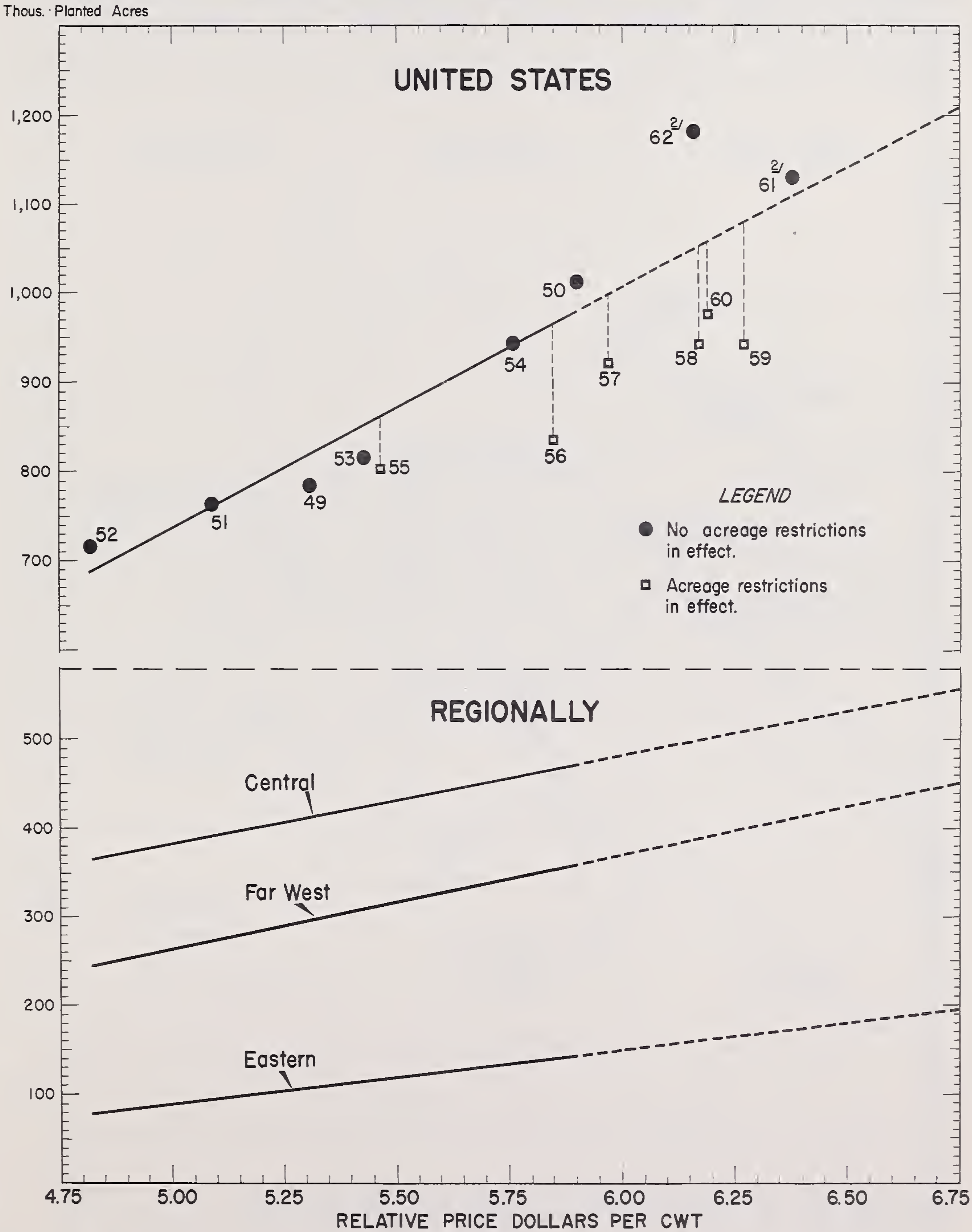
Factors affecting sugar beet plantings (Figure 5)

Many factors contribute to the wide fluctuations in sugar beet acreage. Deciding what acreage to plant to sugar beets for most growers involves not only the accessability of a factory, the view of the processor as well as the farmer on optimum acreage for the farm and prospects and crop controls for beets but some similar considerations for alternative crops as well. Altogether, in ten of the 29 years of the sugar quota program, individual farm acreages were restricted but in 1939 and four of the six recent control years, permitted plantings exceeded plantings in the immediately preceding year.

The total acreage planted to beets has been shown to be closely associated with the price of sugar relative to the price for all farm crops during the six months before the major beet planting season. Studies based on the post war years prior to acreage restrictions (1949-54) were developed in Sugar Reports Nos. 33, 87 and 101. The basic relationship established from data for those years has been extended in Figure 5 and subsequent acreages are indicated in relation to the projection. The relationships for each of the three major regions are also shown separately. Actual planted acreage in 1961, the first "unrestricted" crop since 1954, was closely predicted by the 1949-54 relationships. Intentions to plant beets in 1962 (March Crop Report) by contrast, indicate an acreage substantially above the projection. In this instance, the sugar price is only slightly below a year earlier but prices for other crops are higher.

1/ See list of states in each region on page 18.

IMPACT OF RELATIVE SUGAR PRICES [1] ON PLANTED SUGAR BEET ACREAGE

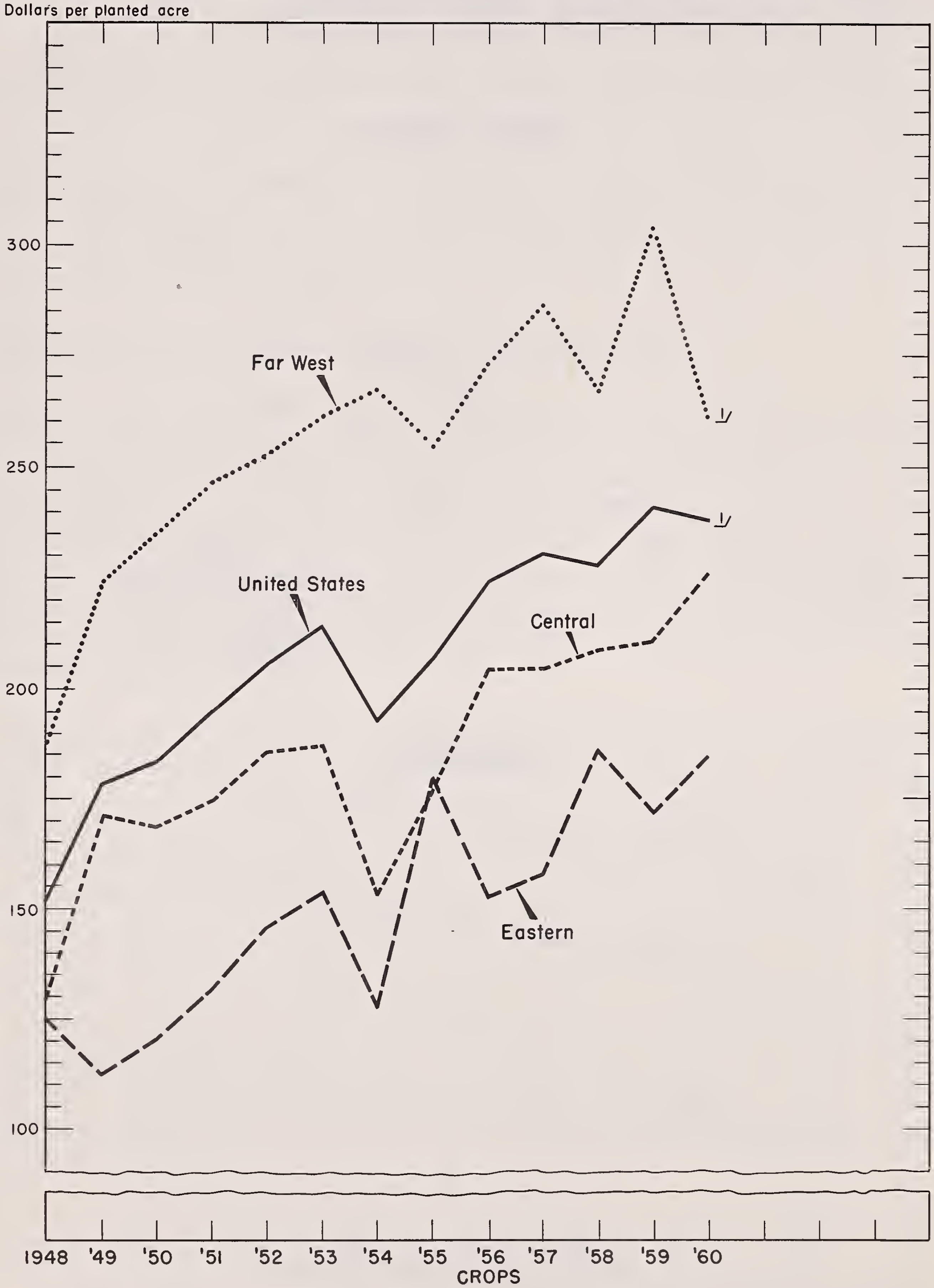


1/ Price of raw sugar divided by price index of ALL FARM CROPS for months of October through March prior to planting. Regression lines based on relationship from 1949 to 1954.

2/ 1961 Preliminary; 1962 Prospective planting.

FIGURE 5

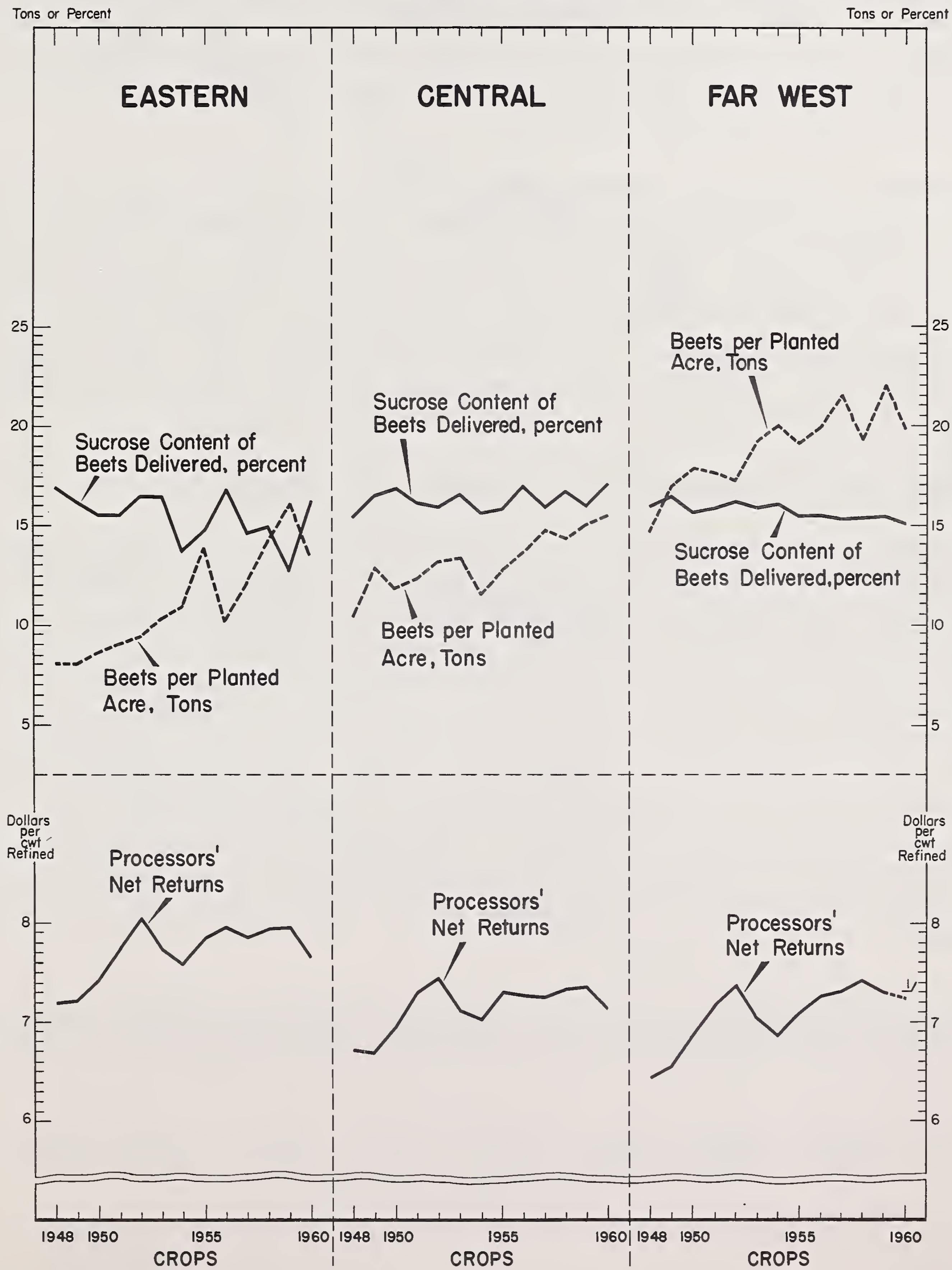
GROWERS RETURNS PER PLANTED ACRE OF SUGAR BEETS



1/ 1960 Preliminary

FIGURE 6

UNITED STATES BEET AREA: BEET YIELD PER PLANTED ACRE, SUCROSE CONTENT OF BEETS AND PROCESSORS NET RETURN FROM SUGAR SOLD REGIONALLY



1/ 1960 preliminary.

FIGURE 7

Growers' income from sugar beets (Figures 6 and 7)

Growers' returns per acre planted to sugar beets have followed a rising trend since 1948 in all major beet growing regions, reflecting increasing yields as well as stable sugar prices. For the declining number of growers remaining in the business, beet income per farm has increased much more sharply than income per acre.

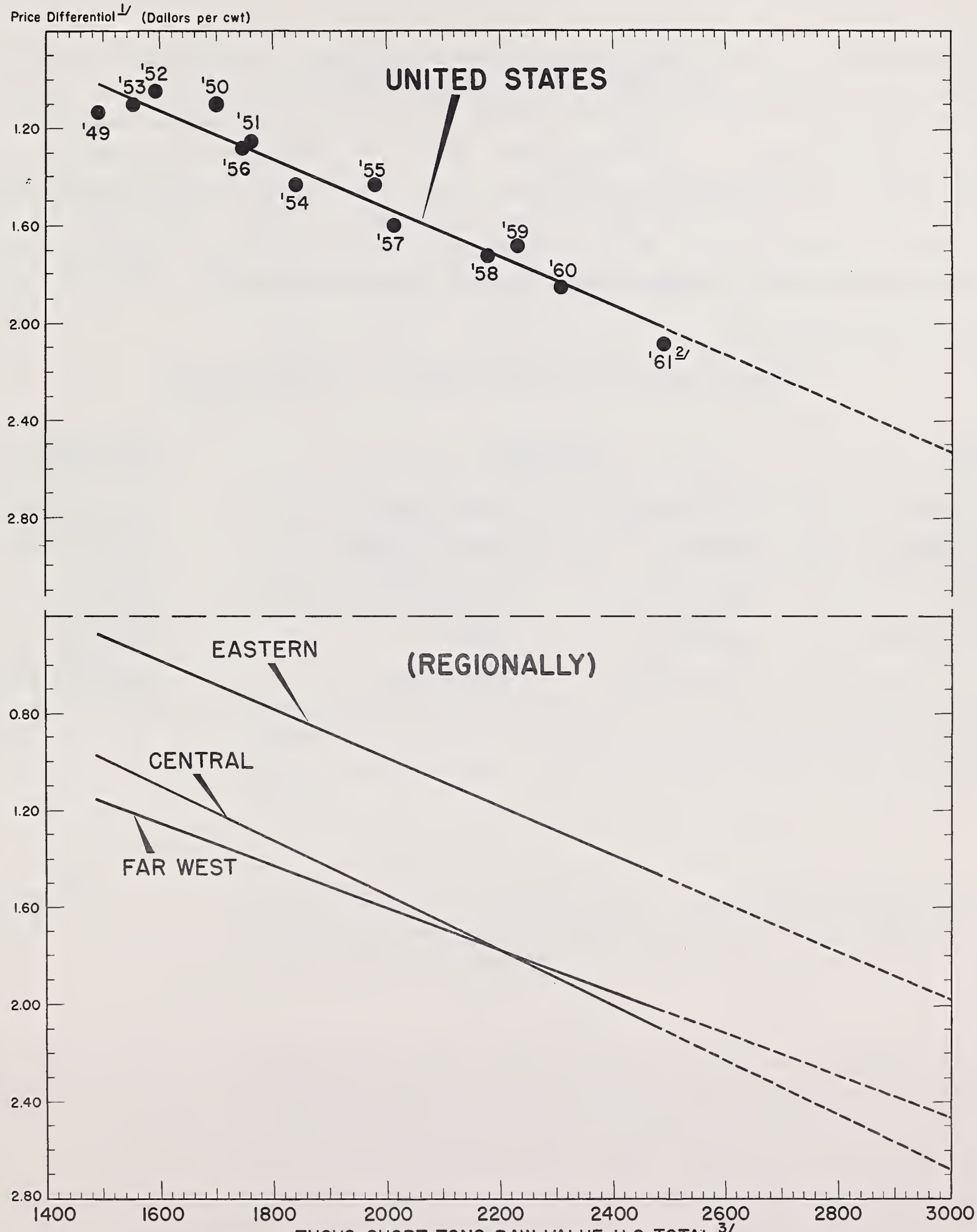
Growers' returns per planted acre depend upon yields, payments from processors and direct government payments. Governmental payments since 1948 have been 16.7 to 19.8 percent of the total, processors' payments the balance. Payments per ton of beet which growers receive from processors are influenced by the sucrose or sugar content of the beets and the processors' net returns from sugar sold. The yields of beets per acre, sucrose content of beets and net returns from sugar sold are shown in Figure 7 for each of the three regions.

Volume and net returns from beet sugar sales (Figure 8)

The levels and variations in net returns from beet sugar sold are shown in Figure 7 to differ for the three regions but they share a common underlying relationship to changes in sugar prices and the volume of beet sugar sold nationally. The national average net return from beet sugar characteristically is less than the quoted wholesale basis price for cane sugar (New York) and in recent years this difference has consistently increased as the volume of beet sugar sold has increased. This relationship was first pointed out in Sugar Reports No. 33, January 1955, on the basis of data for years ended in September 1948 through 1954. Successive extensions through September 1961 confirm the consistency of the relationship for annual marketings ranging all the way from a low of 1.5 million to a high of 2.5 million tons of beet sugar over a 13 year period.

The discount on beet sugar net returns nationally increases about ten cents per hundredweight for each additional 100,000 tons of beet sugar

EFFECT OF VOLUME ON NET RETURNS FROM BEET SUGAR



1/ Net return from beet sugar below New York Net Wholesale price of refined cane sugar, year ending September 30.
2/ 1961 preliminary.
3/ Beet sugar marketed year ending September 30.

FIGURE 8

marketings. Actual discounts for the Far West consistently exceeded those for the Central region when marketings were below 2.1 million tons but the reverse has been true in 3 out of 4 years when marketings were larger than 2.1 million tons. For the industry as a whole, the actual discounts shown on the figure have not varied more than 8 cents from the line since the year ended September 1950. For each of the regions the departures of the actual discounts from the regional trend line are generally comparable to those shown nationally.

Sugar Beet Producing States in each Region

East	Central		Far West
Illinois	Colorado	New Mexico	Arizona
Indiana	Iowa	North Dakota	California
Michigan	Kansas	South Dakota	Idaho
Ohio	Minnesota	Texas	Nevada
Wisconsin	Montana	Utah	Oregon
	Nebraska	Wyoming	Washington

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS

Date announced	Nature of action
February 23, 1962	Time for submission of proposals to exchange raw sugar import allocations for purchases of U. S. agricultural commodities was extended to March 12, 1962.
February 23, 1962	Determination that minimum wage rates for Virgin Islands sugarcane fieldworkers during the calendar year 1962 will be the same as those provided in the 1961 wage determination. (See February 28, 1962 Federal Register).
February 28, 1962	Correction in wordage in F.R. Doc. 61-12-369, page 12678, December 29, 1961, relating to marketing of sugar beets. (See February 28, 1962 Federal Register).
March 1, 1962	Miscellaneous amendments relating to matters of agency management and personnel. (See March 1, 1962 Federal Register).
March 1, 1962	Informal public hearing announced to receive information and recommendations with respect to establishing restrictive farm proportionate shares (acreage allotments) for the 1963 sugarcane crop in the Mainland Sugarcane Area (Louisiana and Florida). The hearing was held March 13, 1962 in the Queen Anne Room, New Monteleone Hotel, New Orleans, La.

Date announced	Nature of action
March 1, 1962 (cont'd)	In reference to the same general subject, a notice appeared in the Federal Register on March 13, 1962, proposing that for purposes of determining farm proportionate shares for the 1963 crop, the 1962 crop of sugarcane should be limited to acreage planted on or before April 15, 1962.
March 8, 1962	Determination of fair and reasonable wage requirements for the 1962 crop of sugar beets in all producing regions. This determination continues in general the provisions of the 1961-crop determination, except that the hourly rate for specified hand labor operations is increased 10 cents -- from 85 to 95 cents per hour. (See March 13, 1962 Federal Register).
March 12, 1962	Marketing allotments of the entire quota for the Domestic Beet Sugar Area for six-month period ending June 30, 1962. These allotments supersede interim allotments of 80 percent of the quota previously in effect. (See March 15, 1962 Federal Register).

STATISTICAL SERIES IN THIS ISSUE

HIGHLIGHTS

1. February 1962 sugar deliveries for continental U. S. consumption, 597,000 short tons, raw value (preliminary), down about 21,000 tons from January 1962 and down 49,000 tons from February 1961. January-February 1962 deliveries 1,215,000 short tons, raw value, down 57,000 tons, or 4.5 percent from same 1961 period. Final data for January 1962 deliveries, 618,000 -- previously published preliminary as 621,000 tons.

2. Primary distributors' stocks March 3, 1962 were 1,938,000 short tons, raw value (preliminary), down 271,000 tons from a year earlier, and down 218,000 tons from end January 1962. During February refiners' stocks decreased by about 123,000 tons, beet processors' stocks by about 86,000 tons and importers of direct-consumption sugar stocks by about 9,000 tons.

3. Charges to 1962 quotas to March 16, 1962 were 1,045,606 short tons, raw value; in addition, 743,838 tons of non-quota purchase sugar were authorized for entry, for a total of the two of 1,789,444.

4. Regionally, January sugar deliveries, 1962 as compared with 1961, were up 5.3 percent to the Western region, and 0.8 percent to the Middle Atlantic region. Deliveries to the Southern region decreased by 1.5 percent, to the North Central region by 5.0 percent, and to the New England region by 9.6 percent.

Table 1. - Sugar supply and disposition by primary distributors, January 1962

Short tons, raw value

Item	Beet processors	Importers	Mainland cane processors 1/	Refiners Raw	Refiners Refined	Net total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			SUPPLY			
1. Inventory Jan. 1, 1962	1,268,031	62,421	24,971	585,841 2/	245,440 2/	2,186,704
2. Production and movement						
a. Received as direct-consumption sugar	0	16,220	0	0	0	16,220
b. Produced from beets or cane	246,621	0	68,313	8,919	0)	264,203 3/
Less deliveries to refiners	0	0	59,650	0	0)	
c. Receipts of raws by refiners	0	0	0	318,867 4/	0)	- 206,796 5/
Less raws melted	0	0	0	525,663	0)	
d. Refined from raws melted	0	0	0	0	518,808	518,808
e. Adjustments	- 4	- 423	268	8,550	- 6,330	2,061
f. Sub-total	246,617	15,797	8,931	- 189,327	512,478	594,496
3. Net total supply	1,514,648	78,218	33,902	396,514	757,818	2,781,200
			DISPOSITION			
4. Distribution for						
a. Quota purposes	137,503	18,121	3,803	154	458,282	617,863
b. Export	0	433	0	0	3,927	4,360
c. Livestock feed	0	2,568	0	0	173	2,741
d. Sub-total	137,503	21,122	3,803	154	462,382	624,964
5. Inventory Jan. 31, 1962	1,377,145	57,096	30,099	396,360 6/	295,536 6/	2,156,236
6. Total distribution and inventory	1,514,648	78,218	33,902	396,514	757,918	2,781,200

1/ Establishments that acquire no raw sugar from others for refining. Processor-refiners are included with refiners.

2/ Includes Mainland cane sugar not charged to quota: Raws, 36,694; Refined 29,407; Total, 66,101.

3/ Production less deliveries of raw sugar to refiners.

4/ Includes 58,146 received from mainland cane processors.

5/ Receipts of raw sugar by refiners less melt.

6/ Includes mainland cane sugar not charged to quota: Raws, 53,515; Refined, 27,237; Total, 80,752.

Table 2. - Distribution of sugar by primary distributors, January 1962 and 1961

Item	1962	1961	Change 1961 to 1962
	Short tons, raw value		
Continental United States			
Refiners' raw	154	2,413	- 2,259
Refiners' refined	462,382	451,349	+ 11,033
Sub-total	462,536	453,762	+ 8,774
Beet processors' refined	137,503	148,435	- 10,932
Importers' direct consumption	21,122	22,277	- 1,155
Mainland sugarcane processors'	3,803	5,424	- 1,621
Total	624,964	629,898	- 4,934
For: Export	4,360	2,948	+ 1,412
Livestock feed	2,741	1,072	+ 1,669
Continental consumption 1/	617,863	625,878	- 8,015
Puerto Rico	5,986	5,922	+ 64
Hawaii	N.A.	3,701	N.A.

1/ Includes deliveries for United States Military forces at home and abroad.

Table 3. - Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, January 31, 1962 and 1961

Item	1962	1961	Change 1961 to 1962
	Short tons, raw value		
Refiners' raw	396,360	340,272	+ 56,088
Refiners' refined	295,536	311,280	- 15,744
Sub-total 1/	691,896	651,552	+ 40,344
Beet processors' refined	1,377,145	1,595,515	- 218,370
Importers' direct consumption	57,096	65,030	- 7,934
Mainland sugarcane processors'	30,099	24,750	+ 5,349
Total	2,156,236	2,336,847	- 180,611

1/ Included mainland cane sugar not charged to quota; 1962 - Raws, 53,515; Refined, 27,237; Total, 80,752; 1961 - Raws, 33,276; Refined, 29,495; Total, 62,771.

Table 4. - Distribution of sugar by primary distributors in the continental United States, February 1962 and 1961

Item	1962 1/		1961	
	February	January-February	February	January-February
	Short tons, raw value			
Refiners	438,997	901,533	437,471	890,233
Beet processors' refined	134,328	271,831	184,963	333,398
Importers' direct consumption	17,795	38,917	23,046	46,323
Mainland sugarcane processors'	6,000 2/	9,803	5,540	10,964
Total	597,120	1,222,084	651,020	1,280,918
For: Export	N. A.	4,360	2,329	5,277
Livestock feed	N. A.	2,741	2,599	3,671
Continental consumption 3/	597,120	1,214,983	646,092	1,271,970

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimated. 3/ Includes deliveries for U. S. military forces at home and abroad.

Table 5. - Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, March 3, 1962 and February 28, 1961

Item	1962 1/	1961	Change 1961 to 1962
	Short tons, raw value		
Refiners' raw	270,521	369,112	- 98,591
Refiners' refined	298,179	304,723	- 6,544
Sub-total	568,700	673,835	- 105,135
Beet processors' refined	1,291,436	1,427,480	- 136,044
Importers' direct consumption	47,753	75,507	- 27,754
Mainland sugarcane processors'	30,000 2/	32,232	- 2,232
Total	1,937,889	2,209,054	- 271,165

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimated.

Table 6. - Mainland sugar: Production and quota charges January 1962 and 1961

Item	1962	1961	Change 1961 to 1962
	Short tons, raw value		
Production			
Mainland cane	77,210	42,514	+ 34,696
Domestic beet	246,617	246,132	+ 485
Total	323,827	288,646	+ 35,181
Quota charges			
Mainland cane:			
Louisiana sugarcane processors:			
For further processing	23,628	2,328	+ 21,300
For direct-consumption	2,280	3,794	- 1,514
Louisiana processor-refiners	11,924	11,252	+ 672
Florida sugarcane processors:	19,598	12,330	+ 7,268
Sub-total	57,430	29,704	+ 27,726
Beet processors	137,503	148,435	- 10,932
Total	194,933	178,139	+ 16,794

Table 7. - Sugar receipts of refiners and importers by source of supply 1/ January 1962 and 1961

Source of Supply	Raw sugar		Direct-consumption sugar		Total	
	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961
	Short tons, raw value					
Offshore						
Foreign						
Cuba	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	62,560	82,383	1,070	107	63,630	82,490
Mexico	33,936	37,424	2	245	33,938	37,669
Peru	35,710	73,807	2,409	1,873	38,119	75,680
Philippines	37,124	73,386	0	3,179	37,124	76,565
Other countries	35,074	3,030	2,138	5,841	37,212	8,871
Sub-total	204,404	270,030	5,619	11,245	210,023	281,275
Domestic						
Hawaii	55,771	63,561	0	0	55,771	63,561
Puerto Rico	0	11,849	10,601	4,630	10,601	16,479
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-total	55,771	75,410	10,601	4,630	66,372	80,040
Total Offshore	260,175	345,440	16,220	15,875	276,395	361,315
Mainland cane area	67,065	34,453	0	0	67,065	34,453
Acquired for reprocessing and samples	546	518	0	0	546	518
Grand total	327,786	380,411	16,220	15,875	344,006	396,286

1/ Includes sugar as detailed in Table 8.

Table 8. - Receipts of quota-exempt and over-quota sugar included in Table 7.

Purpose	Refiners		Importers		Total	
	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961
	Short tons, raw value					
For: Export	21,038	2,604	540	234	21,578	2,838
Livestock feed	805	0	4,114	653	4,919	653
Later release:						
Bonded	0	0	0	0	0	0
In customs custody	0	0	0	3,797	0	3,797
Total	21,843	2,604	4,654	4,684	26,497	7,288

Table 9. - Status of 1962 sugar quotas as of March 16, 1962

Area	Quota	Credits for drawback of duty	Charge to quota & offset to drawback of duty 1/: Total	Charge to quota & offset to drawback of duty 1/: Direct-consumption	Unfilled balance: Total	Unfilled balance: Direct-consumption
			Short tons, raw value			
Domestic Beet	1,032,931		370,000		662,931	
Mainland Cane	317,843		109,000		208,843	
Hawaii	576,476		173,178		403,298	16,229
Puerto Rico	602,780		143,222 2/	34,022	459,558	36,320
Virgin Islands	8,220		-	-	8,220	-
Republic of the Philippines	490,000		194,401	8,229	295,599	21,731
Other foreign countries	147,128	413	55,805	9,504	91,736	25,550
Total	3,175,378	413	1,045,606	51,755	2,130,185	99,830
Subject to Section 408 (b) of Act	1,574,622	Allocated :	1,400,517(For status see Table 11.)			
		Unallocated:	174,105(			
Total Requirements	4,750,000					
Details of other foreign countries:						
Peru	49,928	1	5,096	5,096	44,833	18
Dominican Republic	43,204	405	20,413	535	23,196	4,025 3/
Mexico	34,954	7	26,509	86	8,452	8,203
Nicaragua	7,300	-	-	-	7,300	5,461
Haiti	3,612	-	-	-	3,612	3,500
Netherlands	1,900	-	1,900	1,900	-	- 3/
China	1,842	-	-	-	1,842	1,842
Panama	1,842	-	1,220	1,220	622	622
Costa Rica	1,837	-	-	-	1,837	1,837
Canada	316	-	316	316	-	- 3/
United Kingdom	258	-	258	258	-	- 3/
Belgium	91	-	91	91	-	- 3/
British Guiana	42	-	-	-	42	42
Hong Kong	2	-	2	2	-	- 3/
Total	147,128	413	55,805 4/	9,504	91,736	25,550
			LIQUID SUGAR 5/ Wine gallons of 72 percent total sugar content			
Dominican Republic	415,447		33,233		382,214	
Federation of the W. Indies	150,000		-		150,000	

1/ These data include the following: (a) Domestic beet and Mainland cane sugar partly estimated, (b) all other sugar entered or authorized as of March 16, 1962. 2/ In addition, 230 tons of raw and 21 tons of direct-consumption sugar were brought in for subsequent return to Puerto Rico. 3/ Sugar held in Customs custody pending availability of quota: Belgium 678, Canada 176, Hong Kong 44, Netherlands 2,339, and the United Kingdom 1,623. Held for quota-exempt purposes, 3,862 from the Dominican Republic. 4/ Under Sec. 212 (1) charges to quota exclude 10 tons from West Germany, Ireland, Union of South Africa, Colombia, Paraguay and from each country listed for which charges are shown. 5/ Under Sec. 212 (3) 180 gallons were entered from Australia, 150 from Hong Kong, 1,119 from France, 1,851 from the United Kingdom, 962 from Poland and 601 from West Germany.

Table 10. - Quota-exempt sugar entered under Sections 211 (a) and 212 (4) as of March 16, 1962

Source	For: Reexport	For: Feed	Total
	Short tons, raw value		
Belgium	-	354	354
Brazil	991	-	991
Canada	-	274	274
Dominican Republic	13,960	4,550	18,510
French West Indies	11,470	-	11,470
Netherlands	294	-	294
United Kingdom	375	841	1,216
Union of South Africa	880	3,928	4,808
Total	27,970	9,947	37,917

Table 11. - Status of 1962 non-quota purchase sugar as of March 16, 1962

Item	Authorized for Purchase	Authorized for Entry for 1/ Further Processing	Authorized for Entry for 1/ Direct-Consumption	Total Unfilled Balance
	Short tons, raw value			
Dominican Republic	421,122	129,600	0	291,522
Peru	280,070	147,644	0	132,426
Mexico	340,706	159,743	0	180,963
Philippines	175,655	175,655	0	0
Nicaragua	42,700	18,455	0	24,245
China (Formosa)	23,158	20,324	0	2,834
Brazil	30,000	29,941	0	59
British Guiana	409	0	0	409
Colombia	25,000	8,727	0	16,273
Costa Rica	3,163	0	0	3,163
Panama	3,158	0	0	3,158
Netherlands	3,100	0	3,100	0
Haiti	1,388	0	0	1,388
Belgium	888	0	888	0
India	50,000	49,761	0	239
Total	1,400,517	739,850	3,988	656,679

1/ Charges to purchase allocations exclude the first 10 tons entered from Brazil, Colombia, and India.

Table 12. - Status of 1962 sugar quotas as of February 28, 1962

Area	Quota	Credits for drawback of duty	Charge to quota & offset to drawback of duty 1/ Total	Charge to quota & offset to drawback of duty 1/ Direct-consumption	Unfilled balance Total	Unfilled balance Direct-consumption
	Short tons, raw value					
Domestic Beet	1,032,931		272,000		760,931	
Mainland Cane	317,843		94,000		223,843	
Hawaii	576,476		123,085		453,391	16,229
Puerto Rico	602,780		82,558 2/	19,737	520,222	50,605
Virgin Islands	8,220		-	-	8,220	-
Republic of the Philippines	490,000		104,153	6,239	385,847	23,721
Other foreign countries	147,128	413	46,575	7,759	100,966	27,295
Total	3,175,378	413	722,371	33,735	2,453,420	117,850
Subject to Section 408 (b) of Act	1,574,622	Allocated : 1,400,517(Unallocated: 174,105(For status see Table 14.)				
Total Requirements	4,750,000					
Details of other foreign countries:						
Peru	49,928	1	5,114	5,114	44,815	0
Dominican Republic	43,204	405	12,463	-	31,146	4,560 3/
Mexico	34,954	7	26,431	78	8,530	8,211
Nicaragua	7,300	-	-	-	7,300	5,461
Haiti	3,612	-	-	-	3,612	3,500
Netherlands	1,900	-	1,900	1,900	-	- 3/
China	1,842	-	-	-	1,842	1,842
Panama	1,842	-	-	-	1,842	1,842
Costa Rica	1,837	-	-	-	1,837	1,837
Canada	316	-	316	316	-	- 3/
United Kingdom	258	-	258	258	-	- 3/
Belgium	91	-	91	91	-	- 3/
British Guiana	42	-	-	-	42	42
Hong Kong	2	-	2	2	-	- 3/
Total	147,128	413	46,575 4/	7,759	100,966	27,295
LIQUID SUGAR 5/						
	Wine gallons of 72 percent total sugar content					
Dominican Republic	415,447		33,233		382,214	
Federation of the W. Indies	150,000		-		150,000	

1/ These data include the following: (a) Domestic beet and Mainland cane sugar partly estimated, (b) all other sugar entered or authorized as of February 28, 1962. 2/ In addition, 230 tons of raw and 21 tons of direct-consumption sugar were brought in for subsequent return to Puerto Rico. 3/ Sugar held in Customs custody pending availability of quota: Belgium 678, Canada 176, Hong Kong 41, Netherlands 2,339, and the United Kingdom 1,623. Held for quota-exempt purposes, 3,862 from the Dominican Republic. 4/ Under Sec. 212 (1) charges to quota exclude 10 tons from West Germany, Ireland, Union of South Africa, Colombia, Paraguay and from each country listed for which charges are shown. 5/ Under Sec. 212 (3) 150 gallons were entered from Hong Kong, 999 from France, 1,851 from the United Kingdom, 962 from Poland and 113 from West Germany.

Table 13. - Quota-exempt sugar entered under Sections 211 (a) and 212 (4) as of February 28, 1962

Source	For Reexport	For Feed	Total
	Short tons, raw value		
Belgium	-	59	59
Brazil	991	-	991
Canada	-	274	274
Dominican Republic	13,960	4,550	18,510
French West Indies	11,470	-	11,470
Netherlands	294	-	294
United Kingdom	375	841	1,216
Union of South Africa	836	3,195	4,031
Total	27,926	8,919	36,845

Table 14. - Status of 1962 non-quota purchase sugar as of February 28, 1962

Item	Authorized for Purchase	Authorized for Entry for 1/		Total Unfilled Balance
		Further Processing	Direct-Consumption	
	Short tons, raw value			
Dominican Republic	421,122	109,912	0	311,210
Peru	280,070	111,123	0	168,947
Mexico	340,706	148,190	0	192,516
Philippines	175,655	175,655	0	0
Nicaragua	42,700	0	0	42,700
China (Formosa)	23,158	20,324	0	2,834
Brazil	30,000	29,941	0	59
British Guiana	409	0	0	409
Colombia	25,000	8,771	0	16,229
Costa Rica	3,163	0	0	3,163
Panama	3,158	0	0	3,158
Netherlands	3,100	0	3,100	0
Haiti	1,388	0	0	1,388
Belgium	888	0	888	0
India	50,000	46,644	0	3,356
Total	1,400,517	650,560	3,988	745,969

1/ Charges to purchase allocations exclude the first 10 tons entered from Brazil, Colombia and India.

Table 15. - Primary distribution of sugar, continental United States, by States, January 1962

State and region	Cane sugar refiners	Beet sugar processors	Importers of direct-consumption sugar	Mainland cane sugar mills	Total
	Hundredweights 1/				
New England					
Connecticut	90,785				90,785
Maine	39,557		300		39,857
Massachusetts	354,892		7,211		362,103
New Hampshire	24,031				24,031
Rhode Island	30,207		2,600		32,807
Vermont	11,886		10,166		22,052
Sub-total	551,358		20,277		571,635
Mid-Atlantic					
New Jersey	520,113		41,504		561,617
New York	1,250,290	32,581	45,858		1,328,729
Pennsylvania	830,742	4,369	65,040		900,151
Sub-total	2,601,145	36,950	152,402		2,790,497
North Central					
Illinois	542,401	647,129		3,228	1,192,758
Indiana	196,192	117,294	410		313,896
Iowa	34,774	84,967		2,420	122,161
Kansas	29,463	49,527		300	79,290
Michigan	222,622	191,969	1,000	600	416,191
Minnesota	27,974	92,382			120,356
Missouri	160,178	138,283		4,385	302,846
Nebraska	19,295	79,752		600	99,647
North Dakota	50	13,076			13,126
Ohio	436,214	101,620			537,834
South Dakota	2,210	22,708			24,918
Wisconsin	62,589	119,637		4,400	186,626
Sub-total	1,733,962	1,658,344	1,410	15,933	3,409,649
Southern					
Alabama	174,122				174,122
Arkansas	72,185	1,762			73,947
Delaware	19,049		600		19,649
District of Columbia	24,594		3,750		28,344
Florida	175,316		80,195	25,762	281,273
Georgia	403,808		1,008	2,710	407,526
Kentucky	161,282		6,007	2,400	169,689
Louisiana	291,482		38	17,434	308,954
Maryland	223,233		21,704		244,937
Mississippi	117,436				117,436
North Carolina	271,844		14,151	220	286,215
Oklahoma	86,477	13,851			100,328
South Carolina	127,660		4,867		132,527
Tennessee	190,716				190,716
Texas	538,266	96,175	1,595		636,036
Virginia	122,203	800	30,076		153,079
West Virginia	44,279	2,402	400		47,081
Sub-total	3,043,952	114,990	164,391	48,526	3,371,859
Western					
Alaska	3,201	481			3,682
Arizona	36,121	22,256			58,377
California	508,736	384,207			892,943
Colorado	4,012	68,360			72,372
Idaho	4,237	23,851			28,088
Montana	3,475	19,878			23,353
Nevada	6,517	3,288			9,805
New Mexico	6,403	12,462			18,865
Oregon	44,130	51,736			95,866
Utah	6,569	42,970			49,539
Washington	56,721	102,423			159,144
Wyoming	588	4,879			5,467
Sub-total	680,710	736,791			1,417,501
Grand total	8,611,127	2,547,075	338,480	64,459	11,561,141

1/ Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 16 - Primary distribution of sugar, Continental United States, by states, January 1962 and 1961

State and region	Cane sugar refiners 1962	Cane sugar refiners 1961	Beet processors 1962	Beet processors 1961	Total all Primary Distributors 2/ 1962	Total all Primary Distributors 2/ 1961
	Thousands of hundredweights 1/					
New England						
Connecticut	91	96			91	98
Maine	39	49			40	49
Massachusetts	355	388			362	394
New Hampshire	24	26			24	26
Rhode Island	30	41			33	45
Vermont	12	21			22	21
Sub-total	551	621			572	633
Mid-Atlantic						
New Jersey	520	568			561	603
New York	1,250	1,160	33	45	1,329	1,279
Pennsylvania	831	761	4	32	900	885
Sub-total	2,601	2,489	37	77	2,790	2,767
North Central						
Illinois	542	560	647	641	1,193	1,236
Indiana	196	211	117	67	314	280
Iowa	35	41	85	104	122	147
Kansas	30	31	49	54	79	85
Michigan	223	182	192	273	416	458
Minnesota	28	18	92	113	120	133
Missouri	160	173	138	113	303	286
Nebraska	19	17	80	93	100	110
North Dakota	*	*	13	17	13	17
Ohio	436	429	102	157	538	588
South Dakota	2	2	23	35	25	37
Wisconsin	63	85	120	123	186	210
Sub-total	1,734	1,749	1,658	1,790	3,409	3,587
Southern						
Alabama	174	179			174	190
Arkansas	72	73	2	4	74	77
Delaware	19	20			20	20
District of Columbia	25	28			28	35
Florida	176	142			281	209
Georgia	404	367			408	378
Kentucky	161	170			170	172
Louisiana	292	310			309	318
Maryland	223	251			245	271
Mississippi	117	111			117	112
North Carolina	272	232			286	270
Oklahoma	86	83	14	17	100	100
South Carolina	128	123			133	125
Tennessee	191	230			191	242
Texas	538	563	96	87	636	653
Virginia	122	148	1	6	153	193
West Virginia	44	55	2	1	47	57
Sub-total	3,044	3,085	115	115	3,372	3,422
Western						
Alaska	3	3	1	1	4	4
Arizona	36	32	22	16	58	48
California	509	397	384	490	893	887
Colorado	4	6	68	66	72	72
Idaho	4	4	24	16	28	20
Montana	3	2	20	18	23	21
Nevada	7	4	3	2	10	6
New Mexico	6	9	13	16	19	25
Oregon	44	39	52	47	96	86
Utah	7	5	43	36	50	41
Washington	57	38	102	76	159	128
Wyoming	1	1	5	7	6	8
Sub-total	681	540	737	791	1,418	1,346
Grand total	8,611	8,484	2,547	2,773	11,561	11,755

1/ Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

2/ Includes deliveries by importers of direct-consumption sugar and mainland cane sugar mills.

* less than 500 hundredweights.

Table 17. - Sugar prices

Year and Month	Raw cane sugar-spot prices: Domestic Sugar at N.Y. Duty paid 1/	Raw cane sugar-spot prices: "World" Sugar 2/	Quota Premiums 3/ and Discounts	Refined Beet Sugar - Quoted Wholesale (Gross) 4/: Eastern	Refined Beet Sugar - Quoted Wholesale (Gross) 4/: Chicago West	Refined Beet Sugar - Quoted Wholesale (Gross) 4/: Pacific Coast
	Cents per pound					
1957-61 Monthly Average	6.27	3.53	+1.82	8.62	8.67	9.01
1960 Monthly Average	6.30	3.14	+2.21	8.79	8.77	8.96
1961 Monthly Average	6.30	2.91	+2.45	8.36	8.59	8.84
1961						
March	6.25	2.97	+2.40	8.26	8.75	8.92
April	6.25	3.14	+2.20	8.25	8.60	8.80
May	6.46	3.35	+2.18	8.25	8.61	8.80
June	6.48	3.20	+2.33	8.35	8.75	8.80
July	6.39	3.05	+2.38	8.35	8.42	8.80
August	6.06	2.80	+2.29	8.35	8.40	8.80
September	6.06	2.69	+2.41	8.35	8.40	8.80
October	6.19	2.73	+2.50	8.35	8.40	8.80
November	6.29	2.53	+2.80	8.48	8.53	8.80
December	6.40	2.46	+2.98	8.55	8.72	8.80
1962						
January	6.45	2.30	+3.23	8.95	8.80	8.80
February	6.37	2.36	+3.10	8.95	8.80	8.80
Last 12-Month Average	6.30	2.80	+2.57	8.45	8.60	8.81

Year and Month	Refined Cane Sugar - Quoted Wholesale (Gross) 4/: New York	South East	Gulf	Chicago West	Pacific Coast	Refined Retail U. S. Average
	Cents per pound					
1959-61 Monthly Average	9.32	9.19	9.18	8.86	9.05	11.43
1960 Monthly Average	9.43	9.40	9.39	8.97	8.96	11.63
1961 Monthly Average	9.40	9.25	9.23	8.76	8.84	11.77
1961						
March	9.55	9.30	9.50	8.80	8.92	11.88
April	9.45	9.30	9.50	8.80	8.80	11.86
May	9.41	9.31	9.42	8.81	8.80	11.84
June	9.55	9.45	9.25	8.95	8.80	11.82
July	9.40	9.41	9.07	8.66	8.80	11.78
August	9.36	9.20	9.00	8.60	8.80	11.74
September	9.30	9.10	9.00	8.60	8.80	11.64
October	9.19	9.05	9.00	8.60	8.80	11.68
November	9.19	9.00	9.00	8.73	8.80	11.62
December	9.30	9.00	9.00	8.90	8.80	11.62
1962						
January	9.37	9.06	9.00	8.90	8.80	11.62
February	9.50	9.10	9.00	8.90	8.80	
Last 12-Month Average	9.38	9.19	9.14	8.77	8.81	11.74 5/

1/ Spot prices during 1956-60 were for sugar in bags under Contract No. 6 plus .50 cent per pound duty (Cuban). Beginning with 1961, spot prices are for bulk sugar under Contract No. 7, the terms of which are duty paid or duty free.

2/ Spot prices during 1956-60 based on No. 4 Contract which was for bagged sugar F.A.S. Cuba. Beginning with 1961 spot prices are those under No. 8 Contract which is also for bagged sugar but F.O.B. and stowed at Greater Caribbean ports (including Brazil).

3/ For 1956-1960 these amounts are the difference between the spot prices of the No. 6 "Domestic" Contract rolled back to Cuba (minus freight and insurance) and the spot prices of the No. 4 "World" Contract. Beginning with 1961 the No. 7 "Domestic Bulk" Contract has been adjusted by deducting duty (.625¢) computed freight, insurance and unloading charges, and adding the bag allowance (currently .04¢) before calculating the differential from No. 8 "World" Contract spot prices.

4/ These are basis prices in 100 pound paper bags, NOT delivered prices. To obtain delivered prices add "Freight Prepay" and deduct discounts and allowances. For illustration see Sugar Reports 81, January 1959, pages 5 to 9.

5/ 11-Month Average.

Table 18. - Refined sugar production and month-end stocks

Year and month	Production		Month-end Stocks 1/	
	Cane sugar refiners	Beet processors	Cane sugar refiners	Beet processors
	1,000 short tons, raw value			
1957-61 monthly average	529	189	297	861
1960 monthly average	542	203	312	915
1961 monthly average	553	198	292	932
1961				
March	555	24	334	1,250
April	492	76	347	1,151
May	636	55	274	991
June	573	45	303	786
July	579	44	306	562
August	685	93	312	362
September	580	106	256	211
October	554	585	256	586
November	570	614	257	988
December	514	474	245	1,268
1962				
January	519	247	296	1,377
February 2/	450	50	298	1,291
Last 12-month average	559	201	290	902

1/ Includes over-quota and quota exempt sugar.

2/ Preliminary.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
Sugar Division
Washington 25, D. C.

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID

OFFICIAL BUSINESS